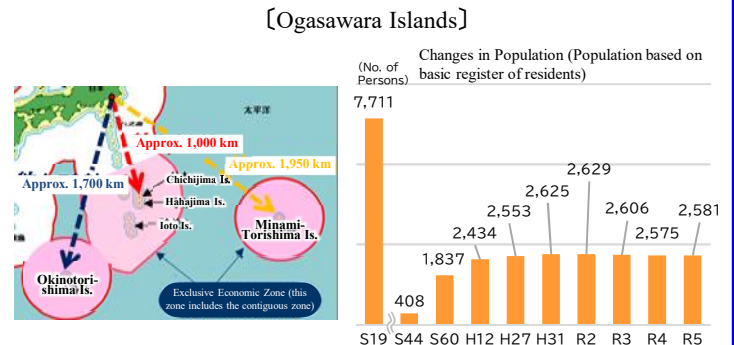
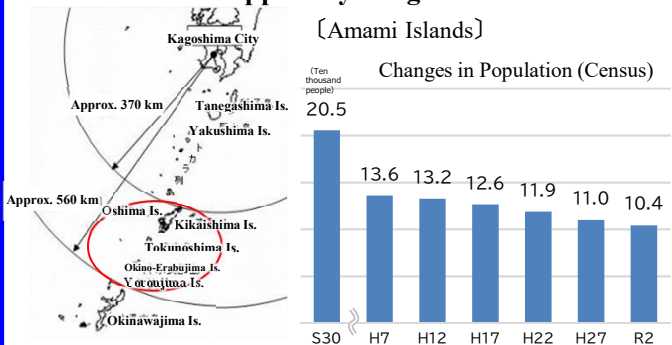


# ● Act for Partial Revision of the Act on Special Measures Concerning the Promotion and Development of Amami Islands, and the Act on Special Measures Concerning the Promotion and Development of Ogasawara Islands

## Background/Necessity

- ◆ The Amami Islands and Ogasawara Islands were placed under U.S. military rule after the war, and since their return to Japan, Acts on Special Measures (temporary laws) have been established to expedite infrastructure development and industrial promotion.
  - ◆ Although it has been 70 years since the Amami Islands were returned to Japan and 55 years since the Ogasawara Islands were returned to Japan, there still exists a disparity with the mainland Japan in terms of economy and livelihood due to geographical conditions and harsh natural conditions.
  - ◆ In particular, the promotion of migration and settlement is necessary to maintain the local community in the future. However, securing housing is an issue, and it is important to make preparations to take in migrants.
- ➔ It is necessary to extend the Acts on Special Measures, which expires at the end of this fiscal year, and to continue support by the government.



## Summary of These Acts

### 1. Extension of Deadline of the Acts

- ◆ Extending the validity period of the Acts until the end of FY2028 (R11.3.31) (five-year extension) [Amami Act and Ogasawara Act].

### 2. Creating Flow of People to the Amami Islands and Ogasawara Islands

- ◆ Adding the term “promotion of migration” to the purpose provisions and other provisions, and newly establishing consideration provisions concerning “promotion of migration”. [Amami Act and Ogasawara Act]
  - ⇒ Supporting housing development for migrants through renovation of vacant houses, etc. [Amami Area].
  - ⇒ Promoting securing of housing lots by reviewing the land use plan. [Ogasawara Area]

#### 【Promoting Migration】



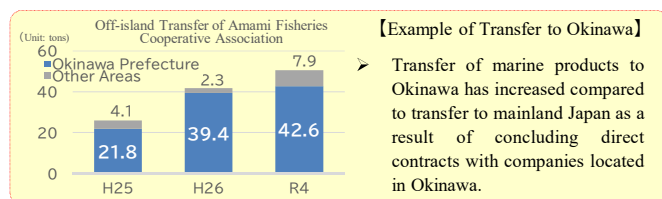
- In the Amami Islands, the livelihood of migrants is ensured by multi-work, such as farming and nursing care.
- On the other hand, securing housing for migrants is an issue, and initiatives of renting vacant houses to migrants are progressing.



- In the Ogasawara Islands, the migration of young people, such as young people who make a livelihood by environmental conservation, is progressing.
- On the other hand, securing housing lots is an issue, and Tokyo metropolitan government will work on reviewing the land use plan based on laws.

### 3. Strengthening of Cooperation with Okinawa

- ◆ Adding “cooperation with Okinawa” to the basic principle [Amami Act].
  - ⇒ Supporting the revitalization of flow of people and distribution of goods to and from Okinawa triggered by the fact that they were registered as a World Natural Heritage Site at the same time. (2021)



### 4. Addressing New Issues

- ◆ Adding the terms “distance education” and “utilization of advanced information and communications technology” to the consideration provisions [Amami Act and Ogasawara Act].
  - Furthermore, consideration provisions including those concerning telemedicine services and disaster countermeasures have been enhanced. [Amami Act and Ogasawara Act]
- ◆ Adding “consulting services” for businesses to the operations of the Fund for Promotion and Development of the Amami Islands, in addition to the current loan guarantee business and loan business. [Amami Act]

## 【Goals and Effects】

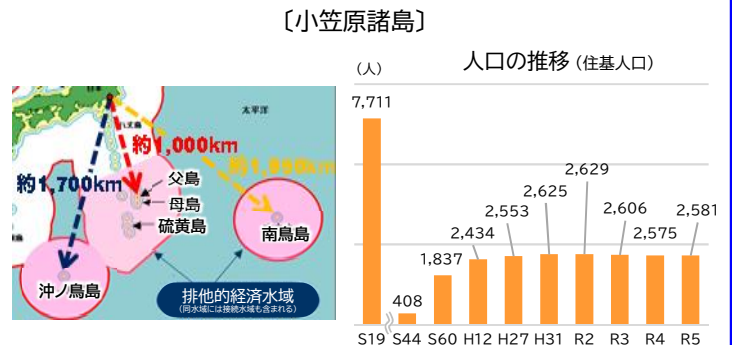
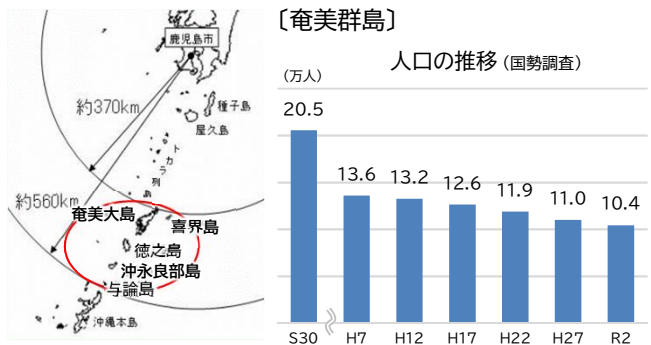
Promotion of self-reliant development and migration/settlement to the Amami Islands and Ogasawara Islands

- (KPI)
- Number of Migrants to the Amami Islands: 1,787 in FY R4 → 3,000 in FY R10
  - Number of Migrants to the Ogasawara Islands: 330 in FY R4 → 350 in FY R10

# 奄美群島振興開発特別措置法及び小笠原諸島振興開発特別措置法の一部を改正する法律

## 背景・必要性

- ◆ 奄美群島・小笠原諸島は、戦後、米軍の軍政下に置かれ、日本復帰以降、特別措置法(時限法)を設けて、社会資本整備や産業振興を促進。
  - ◆ 奄美群島は日本復帰から70年、小笠原諸島は55年を迎えたが、地理的条件や厳しい自然条件等から、現在も経済面・生活面で本土との格差が存在。
  - ◆ 特に、今後も地域社会を維持するためには、移住・定住の促進が必要であるが、住宅の確保等が課題となっており、受け入れ体制の整備が重要。
- ➡ 今年度末で期限を迎える特別措置法を延長し、国による支援を継続することが必要。



## 法律の概要

### 1. 法期限の延長

- ◆ 法律の有効期限を令和10年度末(R11.3.31)まで延長(5年間の延長)〔奄美法・小笠原法〕

### 2. 地方への人の流れの創出

- ◆ 目的規定等に「移住の促進」を追加、「移住の促進」に関する配慮規定を新設〔奄美法・小笠原法〕
  - ⇒ 空き家改修等による移住者向けの住宅整備等を支援〔奄美〕
  - ⇒ 土地利用計画の見直しによる住宅用地の確保を推進〔小笠原〕

#### 【移住の促進】



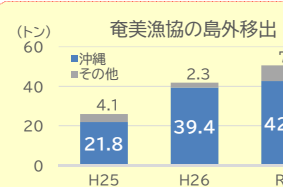
- 奄美群島では、農業や介護などのマルチワークによる移住者のなりわい確保が進んでいる。
- 他方、移住者の住宅確保が課題であり、空き家を移住者に貸し出す取組が進みつつある。



- 小笠原諸島では、環境保護をなりわいとする若者など若年層の移住が進んでいる。
- 他方、住宅用地確保が課題であり、法に基づく土地利用計画の見直しに取り組む。

### 3. 沖縄との連携強化

- ◆ 基本理念に「沖縄との連携」を追加〔奄美法〕
  - ⇒ 世界自然遺産への一体としての登録(令和3年)を契機とした沖縄との人流・物流の活性化を支援



#### 【沖縄への移出事例】

- 水産物について、沖縄の企業と直接契約することで、本土向けよりも、沖縄に向けた移出が増加している。

### 4. 新たな課題等への対応

- ◆ 配慮規定に「遠隔教育」、「先端的な情報通信技術の活用」を追加〔奄美法・小笠原法〕
  - その他、遠隔医療や防災対策等を含め配慮規定を充実〔奄美法・小笠原法〕
- ◆ (独)奄美群島振興開発基金の業務について、現行の債務保証・融資業務に加え、事業者への「コンサルティング業務」を追加〔奄美法〕

## 【目標・効果】

奄美群島及び小笠原諸島の自立的発展及び移住・定住の促進

- (KPI) ○ 奄美群島における移住者数 : R4年度 1,787人 → R10年度 3,000人  
 ○ 小笠原諸島における移住者数 : R4年度 330人 → R10年度 350人